

# CELTIC BRINGS WOUNDED NEW YORK HEROES HOME

WEATHER—Fair To-Night and Thursday.

"If It Happens In New York  
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

FINAL  
EDITION

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## WILSON INVITES FOCH TO U. S. PAGEANTS TO GREET GREAT FLEET HERE ON DEC. 24

### RETURN OF TROOPS MAY TAKE 2 YEARS, DANIELS DECLARES

Points Out to Governors Difficulties in Way of Quick Demobilization.

MUST INCREASE NAVY.

Secretary Hopes, However, Peace Meeting Will Stop Competitive Building.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—At least a year—possibly two years—will be required before the Nation can return to normal peace conditions, and we "will be fortunate if conditions abroad make demobilization possible at so early a date," said Secretary Daniels here to-day, addressing the conference of State Governors.

The navy, said the Secretary, must be increased and strengthened to enable the United States to contribute as many units as any other nation to an international police force, but he added:

"I look to see the peace conference put an end to competitive big navy building."

Warning against over-optimistic hopes for the return of all soldiers from abroad, Secretary Daniels said: "It required a year and a half, with ability to contract with British ships, to help carry 2,000,000 soldiers to France. Even if there were no need for soldiers overseas—and that need is apparent—it would be a fine organization that could land them home in a year."

Turning to the growth of the navy, the Secretary said:

"The American Navy must be increased and strengthened. I am asking Congress not to make any new appropriations, but to authorize another three-year programme. The United States lost less by the war than any other great nation. It is the richest nation and has the longest shore lines. It should, therefore, contribute to the international police a large and powerful force."

Returning soldiers, said the Secretary, are coming back "to win the greatest peace in the spirit of fellowship and high resolve that no privileged class shall monopolize the fruits of their valor. Men are equally resolved that no red flag of anarchy shall float in the breeze in fair America."

Discussing the Nation's attitude toward railroads, telegraphs and other public utilities, Secretary Daniels said:

"The American people will do with them what they believe is best for their country regardless of the bugaboo of Government ownership which scares some timid people, or the belief in the principle of Government ownership by those who would prefer to carry out their theory rather than abandon it for a better course that is for the greatest good for the greatest number. Government ownership should be tested by what it will accomplish, and stand or fall by that standard."

Secretary Lane, also addressing the conference, urged Governors to do everything in their power to keep State branches of the Council of National Defense from disintegrating.

The Cabinet members' addresses followed a discussion by the Governors of future policies for the State National Guard organizations. Wide differences of opinion developed, some Governors advocating return to the old National Guard system, and some advocating universal military training.

### HEROES OF 27TH AND 77TH DIVISIONS HOME ON CELTIC; MANY NEW YORK WOUNDED



Big Transport Brings 2,277 Soldiers, Many of Them Colored—Stories of Bravery in Battle Are Told by Men.

New chapters in the epic of American achievement in the world war were brought home to-day on the White Star liner Celtic, which docked at the foot of West 19th Street this morning, its rails lined with cheering soldiers, white and black. There were 155 officers and 2,122 enlisted men—white and black—which means that there would be 2,277 tales to tell if there were space to print them.

The jazz band of the 314th (colored) infantry was playing merrily on deck—so merrily that several hundred soldiers tried to dance all at once with five nurses, who did their best. Then when the dusky soldiers, led by the band, sang "My Old Kentucky Home," it was something to be remembered forever.

These dark troops were among the last to go overseas and the war for them was a gay round trip, for they landed in Liverpool in October and never left England until it was time to come home.

However, there were plenty of men on board who did get to France, and they are covered with scars and decorations and glory. There were wounded men from the 27th and 77th Divisions, New Yorkers. There were wounded from New York's old 5th, old 12th, old 71st, wounded from Brooklyn's old 14th and old 23d. There were also some wounded from the 315th Infantry—formerly the 13th New York colored regiment. Many of these had received their wounds in the last drive of the war when the Germans were brought to their knees under the white flag.

The wounded suffered some from rough weather during part of the trip. There was a three-day storm, and one casualty—though it was only a flesh wound—occurred on board. This was Lloyd Gilskey, a pennsylvanian, who was shot in the thigh when a revolver fell from a desk in the reading room as the ship rolled. He was a member of the 1,036th casual company and had been wounded in the arm in Flanders.

Gen. A. A. Fries of the chemical

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

### LAND AND SEA PAGEANTS TO GREET GREAT FLEET HOME FROM DUTY IN WAR

Twenty-one Battleships and Many Smaller Vessels Due Here Christmas Eve.

SAILORS WILL PARADE.

Daniels Will Review Armada From Deck of the Mayflower.

Unless the weather prevents, the first detachment of the great American fleet that has been on the other side of the Atlantic for months helping to clear the seas of submarines and keep the way open for troop and supply ships, will steam into New York harbor shortly after daybreak Tuesday, the day before Christmas.

Then will follow, according to announcements made in Washington last evening by the Navy Department, a naval review of surpassing significance and comparable only to the arrival of Admiral Dewey many years ago. A few hours later, on the afternoon of Tuesday, New Yorkers will have a chance to get a closer view of the men and officers who have been waging the war afloat, in a land parade which should arouse the town to a pitch of enthusiasm equal to that which marked the first peace celebration last month.

Ten dreadnoughts, headed by the Pennsylvania, the flagship of the convoy which escorted President Wilson across the ocean, are due off the Ambrose Light Tuesday morning. The Pennsylvania is Admiral Mayo's flagship. The other battleships are announced as the New York, flagship of Admiral Rodman; the Texas, Wyoming, Florida, Arkansas and Nevada of Division 6, and the Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma of Division 2, commanded by Admiral Rodgers.

The exact number of destroyers, converted yachts and other small vessels in the returning squadron is not known at present, but there will be a large number of them, and in addition to the vessels that are now homeward bound across the Atlantic the following vessels now located at or near this city will meet those returning from foreign service and take part in the review:

The New Mexico, the Mississippi, Missouri, Maine, Wisconsin, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsgorge, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, the hospital ship Suface, and the supply ship Bridge.

Secretary Daniels will review the whole fleet from the yacht Mayflower. It is calculated that the homecoming vessels will pass Liberty Statue about 9 A. M., and they will then proceed up the Hudson River to berth between 55th Street and Fort Washington, where they will remain until Jan. 3. The Mayflower will ride at anchor while the vessels pass in review. After the ships have anchored they will be reviewed by city officials and others in the police boat Patrol, which will steam around the fleet.

Following this the Mayflower will take up an anchorage off 8th Street, and Secretary Daniels will formally welcome Admirals Mayo, Rodman and Rodgers and Admiral Grant, who will have command of those vessels now on this side of the Atlantic. Meanwhile the officers and men of the ships will prepare for the land parade, which is to be held on Tuesday afternoon.

WORLD RESTAURANT  
Lower New Management.  
Special of today, Dec. 18, 1918.  
Dinner 12c, lunch 8c, supper 12c.  
Baked fish, chicken, beef, lamb, etc.  
Baked fish, chicken, beef, lamb, etc.  
Baked fish, chicken, beef, lamb, etc.

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Check room for baggage and baggage room day and night. Money orders and telegrams checked for cash—Adts.

### FIRST AERIAL MAIL GOES ON BY TRAIN AFTER ONE STAGE

Flyer From New York Reaches Bellefonte, Pa., After Relay Plane Leaves.

BOTH LOSE BEARINGS.

Second Aviator Reaches Cleveland—Start Eastward Delayed.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Dec. 18.—Leon D. Smith, pilot of the New York-Chicago mail airplane, lost his way and was forced to land in a field near State College, twelve miles from here, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Smith's machine developed engine trouble and he was unable to continue the trip.

Smith was several hours behind schedule and E. A. Johnson, pilot of the airplane which was to have carried his mail to Cleveland, left at 5 o'clock. Smith's mail was sent by train this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—The Curtiss biplane from Bellefonte, Pa., in the New York-Chicago air mail service landed near here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Aviator Johnson telephoned the Woodland Hills flying field to send mechanics to him. He had not been able to find the flying field, he said.

Leon D. Smith, aviation instructor, left Belmont Park at 7:30 o'clock this morning in a Curtiss R-4-L biplane, carrying 300 pounds of mail to Chicago. The flight marks the beginning of a permanent airplane mail service between New York and Chicago and is only the first step in the inauguration of nation-wide routes, according to official announcement.

Smith was scheduled to get away at 6 o'clock, but (tuning the motor and making sure the plane was all right) delayed the start more than an hour. The start was made without incident when the pilot and mechanics decided the machine was ready. Officials of the Aero Club of America and the Post Office Department were present to witness the start.

The plane which left Belmont Park is a passenger machine with the front cockpit converted into a holder for mail and a steel cover fitted. The Curtiss is equipped with a Liberty motor and has a wing spread of forty-eight feet. While it is capable of developing a speed of 100 to 125 miles an hour, it is so built that it has a landing speed of only fifty miles an hour, essential to such machines because it makes possible landing in small fields. It has a carrying capacity of 625 pounds.

Included in to-day's mail which was to come from Chicago, according to officials, are letters to prominent South Americans telling them that within a short time it was hoped to have the service extended to South America. It also was stated that plans are being worked out for extension of the service from Boston to Montreal, and from Chicago to San Francisco, with a probability that Cuba and Alaska soon will be receiving mail through the air.

Start of Mail Plane From Chicago Is Delayed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The first east-bound trip of the Chicago-New York air mail service will start at noon, as an airplane, which left Deane, O., at 10 o'clock to-day, arrives in Grant Park here. A full crew was waiting to prepare the plane for an immediate return. The start had been scheduled for 8 A. M. The machine is one of two which left Cleveland yesterday for Chicago but lost their course and landed at Deane, O. The other machine was damaged in landing.

### ENTHUSIASM OVER WILSON STILL UNCHECKED IN PARIS; HE RAPIDLY PUSHES WORK

Denies That He Favors League to Enforce Peace—Completes Plans for Visit to Army—Insists Upon Eating Christmas Dinner With the Soldiers.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—All Paris was talking to-day of the call paid President Wilson by Marshal Foch yesterday. The great strategist was expected to appear in full dress uniform and wearing his decorations. On the contrary, he appeared in a much worn blue uniform, adorned by none of his decorations and wearing an old forage cap.

Marshal Foch told the President that his visit to France paid that country the greatest honor possible. The President replied that the visit of Marshal Foch to America would be a greater honor.

[This will everywhere be interpreted as an invitation from Wilson to Foch to visit America.] Although President Wilson has been in Paris five days now the city refuses to cease celebrating. Everyone had expected the enthusiasm and the demonstrations to subside after a day or two, but the Boulevard is just as crowded as ever and the city seems almost as greatly excited as it was on the first and second days of the President's visit.

The crowd waiting outside the Murat mansion, where the President is residing, has not thinned out with the passage of the days, and when the President appears on the streets in his motor car going out for fresh air or into the country for a ride the cheering seems just as spontaneous as ever.

Signs are piling up that France and the United States are coming to an agreement. The pourparlers are going on with a healthy and rock-bottom basis, according to the conviction of the French.

"My reception in Paris has been so tremendous it is difficult to express my emotion," President Wilson said in an interview with newsmen here to-day. "My principal feeling has been impersonal. It could not be duplicated in a lifetime." DENIES HE IS SUPPORTING LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

In denying the authenticity of a despatch published in an American newspaper, declaring he approved the plan of the League to Enforce Peace, the President said:

"I am, as every one knows, not only in favor of the League of Nations, but I believe formation of such a league is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace. But the particular plan of the League to Enforce Peace was never directly or indirectly endorsed by me."

The President is continuing his daily routine and restricting all calls to those necessary to the transaction of official business. The same staff which surrounds him at the White House is waiting off unnecessary interruptions and looking after the many formal matters not requiring the President's personal attention.

The President is rapidly getting through with such of the fundamentals of his visit as have been classified as official exchanges and informal conferences. He is now preparing for the visits of Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour on Sunday. While the British Premier's visit will be a brief one, as he will only pass through Paris on his way to Monte Carlo, his talk with the President will give the

Hamburg Returns British Ships. HAMBURG, Dec. 18.—Fifteen injured British merchant ships have been released and sent to England.

DEWEY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CASES. Grand Juror and Other Luxuries. 240 Fulton St., R. 1, Fulton City, 3001—Adts.